

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager

FRIDAY, MAY 31

When Humphreys joins Lewis in private life, Turk may have two working partners.

The Republican hints that the whole judiciary of Hawaii should feel insulted in the person of Humphreys. No doubt it does. Likewise the Bar Association and the public generally.

The judge was most considerate of his intimate friend Lewis yesterday, but he was filled with scorn of the citizen who signed and published the bombshell affidavit without giving his paper an equal chance at the news.

It is difficult to follow the Bulletin. One day it remarks that Mr. Thurston "hasn't influence enough to carry a two-bit primary," and the next that he has carried the Bar Association. Evidently, the Bulletin has Thurston on the liver or the sweetbread or on whatever organ it uses for thought.

By the way, what regiment was Tom Fitch "colonel" of? From all accounts he gained the title by his celebrated retreat from Iowa in 1862, a movement said to have been executed between sunset and sunrise with the enemy in full pursuit. Tom colonized his way to California, and ought to have become a general by this time.

Though the old bar may be against him, the judge can still fall back on the seventeen lawyers he created by a simple turn of the wrist. Why not manufacture some more and have a new Bar Association? The bar can probably get seventeen more law-students from the waterfront by simply raising a gin bottle on the judiciary flagstaff.

The unanimous election of Judge Hartwell as president of the Bar Association was the first answer of the lawyers of Hawaii to the indignity forced upon Judge Hartwell by the temporary occupant of the First Circuit bench. Besides this it was a signal illustration of the honor in which the judge is held by his fellow members of the bar as a lawyer, a jurist and a gentleman.

Mr. Magoon was singularly unfortunate in his reference to alleged exposures in this paper of what he called Humphreys' "black record," before he came here. The advertiser, as Mr. Thurston pointed out at the Bar Association's meeting, has not yet revealed the record in question. It might have done so, however, several months ago, if it had not declined Mr. Magoon's request to accept the facts at his hands.

Uncle Sam is beginning to see that his proverbial Yankee shrewdness failed in regard to land at Pearl Harbor. For years the owners of the property most coveted for a naval station there offered it at the prevailing price of harbor-frontage. But Uncle thought the figures too high. Now the value of the land for sugar having been shown, prices have risen accordingly. On that account Uncle may not buy. It is a sad case of misdirected economy.

We hardly think the French fleet would, in any event, try to force the Dardanelles. Ships are no match for well-manned modern forts, especially when trying to pass between them subject to a plunging fire. The Dardanelles are well fortified, and there are no better fighters in the world than the Turks. Probably France will think twice before taking chances with the growing batteries and submarine mines that guard the Western sea approach to the Ottoman capital.

No doubt a large petition to retain Judge Humphreys will be sent to Washington. The anti-Republicans and anti-Annexationists will sign it, and a few of the men who have had judicial favors from Humphreys. Probably seventeen hand-made and unread lawyers, turned out of the First Circuit Court without examination have already affixed their names or X-marks. We understand that the petition will not be published here, for fear it might be analyzed.

Mr. T. Maunaloa Stewart thinks the Republicans ought to stand by Humphreys, who has used his paper to assail all the Republican Senators and Representatives and to build up the anti-Republican Home Rule party. What the Republicans will say remains to be heard, but we fancy few of them will follow Mr. T. Maunaloa Stewart along a road that would inevitably lead them to disgrace. The remembrance of a \$2,000 fee, with expenses, granted him by the political judge for a ten-day trip and land inspection, is evidently strong in Mr. Stewart's bump of gratitude.

An esteemed local contemporary, having in mind a remark in this column about the defensive strength of the Turkish forts on the Dardanelles, denies that these forts have much importance. That used to be the case, but three or four years ago, while Great Britain was sharply pressing the Porte, a Russian General inspected them, and they were put in good order. New defenses were built during the war with Greece, and batteries of Krupp guns, from the one hundred and sixty pieces of artillery bought in Germany, were mounted. All this, in the opinion of naval men, has served to make the Dardanelles impregnable.

## FOR JUSTICE'S SAKE.

The attempt which will be made to get a new judge for the First Circuit Court in place of A. S. Humphreys is not in any sense vindictive, but is guided by sentiments which go to the root of the administration of justice here. As things now are no defendant having cause of a civil or criminal nature before the presiding judge can feel assured that justice will be done him. Nor can any lawyer defending the vital interests of his client approach the bench without a sense of personal restraint and misgiving which may work disadvantageously to the interests committed to his care. The natural feeling is that a bench which permits politics, self-interest, private enmities and the like to sway its judgment is neither safe nor clean; and that the sooner it is removed and washed with soap and suds and disinfected, the better for the whole community. Upon these points the Star, which is dealing with the Humphreys case in a series of powerful leading articles, observes:

"No one can regret more than the Star does the unfortunate chain of events which has come up in Honolulu. It has done no one any good, and it has caused us as a community much harm. Out of it the judiciary has come with benighted plumes. It may be right, it may be wrong, but the belief in impartiality and the freedom from personal bias has gone. It will probably take years before it will return. Serious discussion has been caused and wounds have been given and received which it will take years to heal, if they are ever healed."

This morning at half-past nine the Bar Association will meet in the Judiciary building to vote upon resolutions in favor of the removal of A. S. Humphreys from the bench. Such a procedure is as serious as it is locally unprecedented, but the leading attorneys of this city are taking it up with a courage and candor which argues well for their professional self-respect, and for their high sense of public duty. Whatever may be the blunders of the bench the bar does not propose, if we judge its feelings aright yesterday, to either share the responsibility for them or to give them even tacit countenance. The highest duty of a lawyer is to keep the administration of justice pure. In Honolulu it has been before. The fact is so plain that it leaves the Bar Association with no alternative but to appeal to the Chief Magistrate of the nation for his aid in cleansing the dishonored court.

After the lawyers have done their duty, as they may without fear of self-reproach, something remains for the business and political community. There are very many business concerns in this capital which, from their social and other affiliations, cannot hope for justice at the hands of a judge who measures every cause by his own rancor and vindictiveness, and who awards enormous and unjust fees to favorites and people whose good will he has caused us as a community much harm. Out of it the judiciary has come with benighted plumes. It may be right, it may be wrong, but the belief in impartiality and the freedom from personal bias has gone. It will probably take years before it will return. Serious discussion has been caused and wounds have been given and received which it will take years to heal, if they are ever healed."

We have spoken also of political duty. In some degree, although they had no chance to vote upon the subject, the Republican and Democratic parties—the latter represented by Senator Sullivan and Representative Allen of Mississippi—were responsible for the elevation of Mr. Humphreys to the Hawaiian bench. That responsibility ought to be cast off forthwith. Judge Humphreys betrayed the Republican party in cold blood; he has not returned to the Democratic party; he belongs to the anti-American and anti-white man Wilcox party. There should be no compunctions on the part of the American political parties in appealing to the President to remove this man, whose daily work is to throw contempt upon those who aided his upward climb, and upon the appointees of the President who hold high Territorial office.

Summing the case up there are no classes in the community save the predator class and the Home Rule politicians—perhaps convertible terms—that do not owe it to themselves and to these islands to cleanse the judiciary. The government, the bar, the commercial interests, the American parties, all are summoned to the performance of the same grave but sovereign duty.

## DECORATION DAY THOUGHTS.

More than a generation ago the vast armies of the North and South disbanded after furrowing the land with graves and filling it with flame and uproar. Both the wearer of the blue and the wearer of the gray had fought to settle a doubtful point in the organic law of the common Union. It was one that the courts could not determine, nor the pulp read in the same text, nor the people agree upon in their debates. It had to be settled by an appeal to that tribunal of force which has been called the last resort of Kings. The cause was four years in the court of the God of Battles, and in the end judgment pronounced in the voice of cannon declared that the United States of America is a nation, and not a loose confederacy.

Viewing the vast results can any man who wore the gray regret the outcome? In the clear light of reason it must now be seen that the success of the Southern States would not only have severed the Union, but eventually have severed them. A power founded on the principle of disunion—the vested right of peaceable secession—could not have lasted. At the first vital difference between States they must have parted; and in the end there would have been, perhaps, eleven insignificant republics, below the Mason and Dixon's line, perpetually at odds, strong in hatreds and weak to satisfy them. The Confederacy had a head of brass, a body of wood and feet of clay; and it stood upon the veriest quicksands.

Today on both sides of the old line of sectional hostility—a line covered from sight by the flowers of red and white and blue—all men acclaim the nation and feel a common pride in it, a common hopefulness for it, a common allegiance to it. And what a nation it is. Less than four generations have been born under its flag; yet there is no power with a thousand years of growth behind it that would care to meet it single-handed and alone. It is, in the sinews of war, the strongest nation; before many years it will be the most populous; its potential greatness is incalculable. What honor, therefore, shall we deny the men whose valor saved it to the immortal destiny which it is to have among the nations of the earth?

Today we are to stand with the survivors of the Grand Army at the graves of those who have passed in the van to the eternal camping ground. It will be a service of reverence, as well as of patriotism. No matter what were the conditions or estate or the human infirmities of these men, they helped to save the Union—and so, God rest them in the peace they have earned. To the survivors honor and fame while the day declines, the mystic sunbeams falling.

Throw purple shadows on the broken ranks. While far ahead a viewless Chief is calling, "Guide right! Close up the ranks!"

## DESPERATE WRIGGLING.

The desperate condition of the Humphreys squad is shown by the fact that in the face of a majority vote by the Bar Association of over seven to one, condemning Judge Humphreys in the severest terms, the truckling little Bulletin drives about "Mr. Thurston having got his resolution through the Bar Association;" about the "gangs" which "has seen fit to take the initiative;" and the "Thurstonian conspiracy."

The Bulletin reminds us of the Indian named Pimple-faced Tornado, who put on his war paint and lassoed a locomotive. He made a horrible looking corpse, but the poor devil never knew it.

The Bulletin insults the intelligence of the country when it talks about Mr. Thurston or any one else owning or running such men as Cecil Brown, A. G. M. Robertson, Frederick W. Hankey, George A. Davis, F. M. Brooks, to say nothing of Hartwell, Ballou, Kinney, Stanley and the rest of the two-score lawyers who put themselves on record yesterday.

## THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday the Bar Association of Hawaii made history. It also made a record for itself as a body of fearless men fully capable of protecting their own honor and of compelling integrity upon, as well as decent treatment from the bench.

Whether President McKinley removes Judge Humphreys or not, the latter will go down in Hawaiian history as the first, and we pray he may be the last, fudge of a court of record concerning whom his peers, his own intimate professional associates, publicly and formally recorded their condemnation in terms so strong, clear and direct that they must challenge attention everywhere.

Bar associations are always conservative bodies. They are composed of men who do not easily take offense; of men whose profession it is to give and take hard knocks; with whom respect for and deference to the court becomes second nature. The Bar Association of Hawaii is no exception to the rule. It is a body which has been used to receive courtesy from and to act with deference toward the court. It has borne with Judge Humphreys until its patience and its confidence were exhausted. It would never, except upon the strongest provocation and clearest conviction that no other course was open, have adopted the drastic resolutions printed elsewhere.

The bare charges made, subscribed as they are, by almost every prominent attorney in the city, with the expressions of earnest conviction of the truth from nearly every speaker, based as they are, almost entirely on public records, are more than sufficient to absolutely destroy Judge Humphreys' usefulness as a judge in this country. Confidence is something that once lost is almost impossible to recover. Once gone it is gone forever.

In the words of the Bar Association resolution, "The conduct of A. S. Humphreys, since his appointment to the bench has destroyed the confidence of this community in his administration of justice."

His further continuance in office can but be a hindrance and an injury to the orderly conduct of the affairs of the court, and detrimental to the reputation of all who attempt to hold him there.

The Administration, which heartily thanked Judge Hartwell in a letter from Secretary Hay, for the aid given it during the time Hawaii was being organized as a Territory, will hear the news from the First Circuit Court with a palpable absence of enthusiasm.

## THE NATION'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

Now that the Wall street crisis has been safely passed, the feeling all over the United States is one of satisfaction that it came when it did. That there must come reaction after the high prices and excessive speculation, which have marked Wall street for six months past, was realized on all hands. That it came as it did, with a rush, is likewise a matter of congratulation, for the business interests of the nation were better able to stand such a shock, than the strain of a prolonged depression. Since the break there has been a strong feeling along speculative lines, without there being noticed any tendency toward inflation of prices, in other words, the general market seems to have reached the condition described as strong and steady.

The rush of speculative interest, which has been the mark of the street since last fall has had one noticeable effect. The brokers of prominence, whose judgment is followed by their customers, have done their best to discourage such speculation. Even when the tide of business was highest when there were sales reaching and million shares a day on the street, these men did not lose their heads. They foresaw that there must come a day of reckoning, and they did what they could to discount the avalanche. Instead of encouraging the tendency to buy on margin they took the opposite course. By admonition and by demanding larger amounts on "margins" from their customers, as a protection to themselves and the market, they placed it beyond the reach of many men who would have been in the market for small sums, to deal. It has been the complaint during the past half year that the small man could not do business with the facility of old. The wisdom of such course has been disproven by the rapid recovery of the market after the slump, and the fact that that black day was not followed by serious disturbance of the banks, not a single failure being recorded.

But apart from the fact that the losses felt where they would be least felt, upon the big houses and operators, there is a lesson in the disturbance of the street which is of good omen for the people of the United States. This lies in the demonstration that there is now in this country sufficient financial strength to withstand any ordinary flurry, and come out of it too, with greater reliance in the trustworthiness of our great fiscal institutions. Perhaps the most important of these evidences was given when the new British loan was offered to the public. It was then for the first time that in the distribution of the loan a large percentage was allotted to this country. Within a couple of days after this loan was opened for subscription it was oversubscribed. More than \$150,000,000 was offered on account of these bonds, and even yet there may be an additional allotment for the New York bankers.

While this does not mean in itself that there will be from this time on interest in all foreign money markets, yet it is an opening in that direction. Once it is found that the United States has money and lots of it to place such loans, the foreign governments will not be slow to get into this new market with their offering of bonds. The phenomenal increase in the amounts of money held on deposit in the banks has been the best testimony as to the prosperity of the country. The asking for credit from abroad is the corollary. That there will be an added weight given to the representatives of this country in foreign councils, must follow. Carpers over the policies of the United States in the past must bow to new conditions. Bryanism, which saw in a "world power" danger of loss of self-control, has been lost to view in the presence of that greater demand upon the nation for action in foreign fields. Even without the necessity for expansion of policy growing out of the possession of the Philippines, the presence of American capital in all the money markets of the world would bring this country into closer touch with the great powers and compel the consideration of the country as a factor in the world's progress from this time. Destiny leads forward. The past has only experience to lend.

## COUNTERACT MIDWAY INFLUENCES.

It is welcome news that there is now at Buffalo an exhibit which, though educational only, will be of use in counteracting the effect of the dancing girls and faking mountebanks on the Midway. There must be places of amusement if an exposition would be made popular and attract great attention. The Midway has become a larger and larger element in the attractions of any fair, no matter what its proportions. That at Buffalo is by far the most ambitious that has been proposed by any exposition manager as yet. The exposition is placed where it holds the center of the largest, most dense population in the whole country; and out of the millions who will visit the grounds during the summer it is safe to say ninety per cent will go to the Midway.

To the serious people who look carefully into educational exhibits, that of Hawaii will appeal as one worthy of the highest class of schools. It is comprehensive, and will indicate that the system which produced it is as far advanced as that of any State or Territory of the Union. Likewise in the person of the superintendent of the exhibit, the islands are fortunate in that there will be no danger that any point in favor of the better side of the community will be overlooked. Miss Davidson will lose no opportunity to call attention to the fact that the people of Hawaii will be thoroughly misjudged if estimated on the standards of the hula dancers, as would be New York if the pickpockets and spoliators about the Midway were considered the best types, or Nebraska or Montana if the cowboys and Indians were held up as the standards.

As well it proves fortunate that Mr. Walter Weedon will lend his voice and ingenuity in carrying out the good impressions. While in the East on a visit and to purchase machinery for the fiber industry, which is engaging his attention, he will display pictures of the plantations and city, and show the kind of life which characterizes the islands, all for the purpose of removing from the minds of the people the impression that there is no other side to Hawaii than that which is best shown inside a cyclorama on a Midway.

## Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Farley, South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been with out appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and heartburn. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

## FOR MASTERY OF THE SEAS.

"America," says the London Telegraph, "has superseded our agriculture, beaten our coal output, left us far behind in the production of iron and steel, and has passed us at last in the volume of exports. She has only commenced her onslaught on our carrying trade, and with these beginnings we may wonder, if such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry."

The Telegraph, says the Kansas City Journal, was moved to these remarks by J. P. Morgan's purchase of the Leyland line of steamers, and there is something wonderful, as well as mirth-provoking about the scare this American financier has started in England. It takes a tremendous force, ordinarily, to move the typical Englishman from his self-sufficiency. He is vanity incarnate, and much of the greatness of his country is due to the calm egotism with which he approaches every subject. But there is no doubting the fact that Johnny Bull is now filled with dismay over what he conceives to be an organized American raid on the carrying trade of the world.

In this connection, it may be noted, says the Journal, that the assurance held by England with respect to the impregnable nature of her position upon the sea, has in some measure been transplanted to America. American journals are discussing the Morgan purchase very much as though it had become a foregone conclusion that, having made the start, we shall go right along without difficulty and secure supremacy in the world's carrying trade. Many of us do not appreciate the fact that the mere buying up of a line or two of ocean steamers is not going to give us the mastery. We should remember that it will be a long struggle and a hard one, and that the fight given to England is likely to make her redoubtable her exertions to retain command of the ocean-going trade. The London Spectator gave expression to the view in an article from which we quote as follows:

"An American syndicate with large capital and enormous credit has decided that it can profitably employ both in the carrying trade. Accordingly, it has made large purchases of British steamers at prices which create a glow of satisfaction to the shareholders. Consequently the glory of England has departed; why, in the name of common sense, why? Are the lucky shareholders of the Leylands, perhaps, going to walk about with bags of gold or use Mr. Morgan's checks to scribble love letters? If they can build good steamers and manage steamers well and make a profit out of steamers, all of which must have been true or Mr. Morgan would not look for their shares, what is to stop their building a new fleet and making a profit out of a new, improved concern?"

"There is plenty of iron left, there are crowds of sailors and dozens of competent captains, and the Leylands shareholders have more money than ever before. What is all this weeping that there will be no room for the British stuff? But, say the pessimists, American capital is gigantic. Would they have been afraid if it had been in twenty hands? And, if not, why are they afraid when it is in one? You forget, they retort, that Congress will subsidize these purchased steamers. So does every Government, and that is one of the main reasons why the English beat their competitors at every port in a business which cannot live without subsidy, and would be sure to fail if we did not distinguish writers on shipping from shipowners."

And while we may be sure, adds the Journal, of a hard fight with England to regain something of our former prominence in the Atlantic Ocean, we have on hand in the Pacific a contest of no mean proportions. In the Iron Age, Mr. Alexander Hume Ford calls our attention to the fact that Japan is rapidly acquiring the supremacy of the Western ocean. In her Pacific marine Japan far exceeds the United States. In the Nippon Yusen Kaisha she has one of the finest steamship lines in the world. It maintains one regular line to London, another to our Pacific Coast, one to Peru, and others to Australia, India and the Philippines. At this time Japan is carrying the most of our commerce with the Northern Asiatic regions, and it is to compete with her ships that a great line has been projected by the Great Northern Railroad. For this line four steamers of 25,000 tons are now under construction, and to handle the goods which they will carry, the Great Northern is building hundreds of steel freight cars of special capacity. An idea of the huge size of these ships may perhaps be gained in the statement that it will take twenty miles of freight cars to relieve one of them of her cargo.

Dodger—"I wouldn't be in the shoes of that New York clergyman who has married 3,012 couples in his life."

Dodger—"Why?"  
Dodger—"Just think what he will have to answer for!"  
COLD HE BE SO FORGETFUL?  
He—"What month is it in which it is unlucky to be married?"  
She—"Goodness me!" What a poor memory you have, my dear."

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 411 Fort St.

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